the voluntary acceptance of small family norm by the citizens, through informed choice.

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment has frozen the number of representatives in the Lok Sabha (on the basis of population) at 1971 Census levels. The freeze is currently valid until 2001, and has served as an incentive for State Governments to fearlessly pursue the agenda for population stabilisation. The Policy proposes to extend the freeze until 2026.

Incentives of Implementing Population Policy

4315. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making any special effort to implement the announced population policy,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target fixed for reduction of population growth and incentives offered to States to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) : (a) to (c) The National Population Policy (NPP), 2000 envisages constitution of the following structure for review and monitoring of its implementation. These are being constituted:

National Commission on Population

The National Commission on Population, presided over by the Prime Minister, will have the Chief Ministers of all States and UTs, and the Central Minister in Charge of the Department of Family Welfare and other concerned Central Ministries and Departments, viz. Department of Woman and Child Development, Education, Social Justice and Empowerment in the Ministry of HRD, Ministries of Rural Development, Environment and Forest and other as necessary, and reputed demographers, public health professionals and NGOs as members. The Commision will oversee and review implementation of policy. The Commission Secretariat will be provided by the Department of Family Welfare.

State/UT Commission on Population

Each state and UT may consider having a State/UT Commission on Population, presided over by the Chief Minister, on the analogy of the National

Commission, to likewise oversee and review implementation of the NPP 2000 in the State/UT.

Coordination Cell in the Planning Commission

The Planning Commission will have a coordination Cell for inter-sectoral coordination between Ministers for enhancing performance, particularly in States/UTs needing special attention on account of adverse demographic and human development indicators.

Technology Mission in the Department of Family Welfare.

To enhance performance, particularly in states with currently below average socio-demographic indices that need focused attention, a Technology Mission in the Department of Family Welfare will be established to provide technology support in respect of design and monitoring of projects and programs for reproductive and child health, as well as for IEC campaigns.

(c) The long-term objective of the National Population Policy is to achieve Population stabilisation by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection. It envisages the following national Socio-Demographic Goals to be achieved by 2010:—

(!) Address the unmet needs for basic reproductive and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.

(2) Make school education up to age 14 free and compulsory, and reduce drop outs at primary and secondary school levels to below 20 percent for both boys and girls.

(3) Reduce infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.

(4) Reduce maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per 100,000 live births.

(5) Achieve universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.

(6) Promote delayed marriage for girls, not earlier than age 18 and preferably after 20 years of age.

(7) Achieve 80 percent institutional deliveries and 100 percent deliveries by trained persons.

(8) Achieve universal access to information/counseling, and services for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide basket of choices.

(9) Achieve 100 per cent registration of births, deaths, marriage and pregnancy.

(10) Contain the spread of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and promote greater integration between the management of reproductive trace infection (RTI) and sexually transmitted infractions (STI) and the National AIDS Control Organisation.

(11) Prevent and control communicable diseases.

(12) Integrate Indian System of Medicines (ISM) in the provision of reproductive and child health services, and in reaching out to households.

(13) Promote vigorously the small family to achieve replacement levels of TFR.

(14) Bring about convergence in implementation of related social sector programmes so that family welfare becomes a people centred programme.

The National Population Policy 2000 envisages as a number of promotional and motivational measure like;

> reward to Panchayats and Zila Parishads,

> continuation of the Balika Samridhi Yojana,

> Maternity Benefit Scheme,

> Health Insurance Plan,

> rewared to couple below the poverty line for adoption of small family norm, etc.

Anti-Smoking Campaign

4316. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cigarette sales in India have increased drastically inspite of imposing heavy excise duties; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to make vigorous anti-smoking campaigns because of smoking being health hazards, not only for smokers but also for persons inhaling the exhumed smokes?